O.K. CORRAL SHOOTOUT

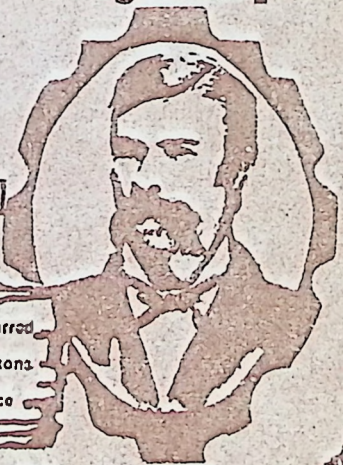
1881

James Earp

WYATT EARP

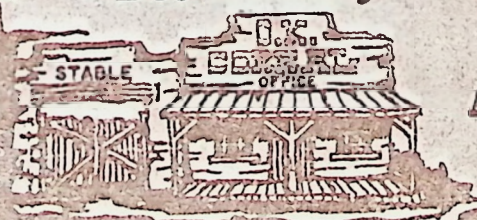
Virgil Earp

Doc Holliday



Morgan Earp

Stormy as were the early days of Tombstone, nothing ever occurred equal to the event of October 26, 1881. The gun fight at the O.K. Corral brought to an end the feud between the Earps and the Clantons. In a few seconds over 30 shots were fired, leaving several dead and wounded, making this the most famous gun battle to ever take place in the West.



TOMBSTONE

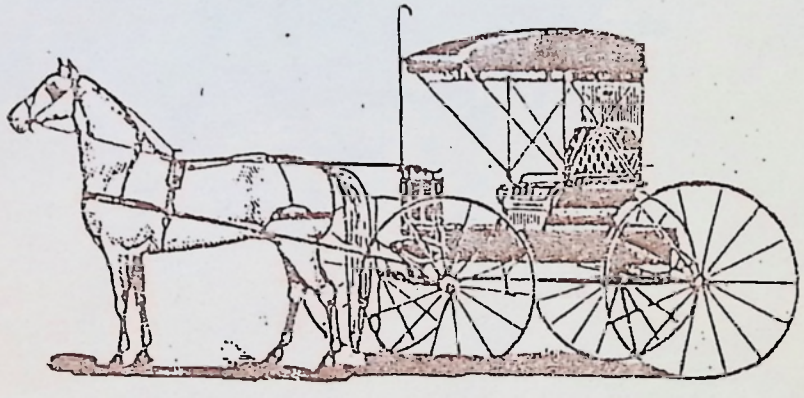
ARIZONA TERRITORY

GOLD HILL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Presents the "History" of the "Early West"

SINCE 1883

HAY'S LIVERY STABLE



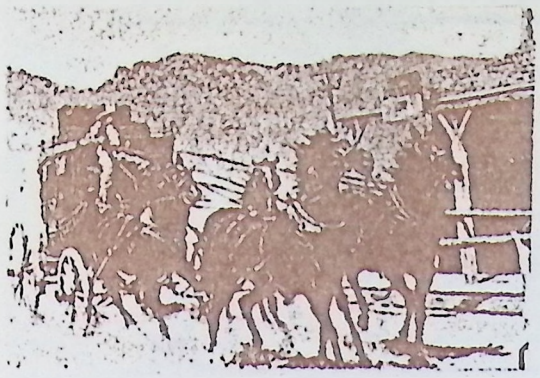
BUGGIES FOR RENT

BLACKSMITH ON DUTY

THE TOWN OF

ROCK POINT

OREGON TERRITORY



Rock Point, O.T.

Rock Point, O.T.
Sept. 1, 1855

The 3:30 southbound stage was one hour late and the crowd that had gathered were getting concerned. To heighten the anxiety was the fact that some dignitaries were due and the Rogue River Indians had been on the rampage all summer. A group of riders were saddling up to start a search when a shout came from the crowd. The stage had been sighted at the curve near the Strahan cabin. The horses were at a slow walk instead of the customary gallop that usually accompanies a stage coach arrival. As the rig drew closer the left rear wheel could be seen wobbling with the tire loose and some spokes appearing broken. A rock had dislodged on the zacher slide, hitting the wheel a fearsome blow. After extracting the rock, the driver decided he could limp in the last 2 miles. As the stage pulled to a stop, Bill Hay, the blacksmith was summoned to put on another wheel. Stepping off the stage was a large, distinguished man, dressed a cut above the others and showing an air of authority. It was Col. William Green T'Vault, editor of Oregon's 1st newspaper and a resident of Dardanelles. Bill Hay then announced he had no wheel for the new model Studebaker coach. The passengers would have to lay over at the Rock Point Hotel till Hay could fabricate a useable wheel. Meanwhile, Col. T'Vault rented a horse from Hay to ride 5 miles to spend the night at his cabin in Dardanelles, where his wife Rhoda expected him. He caught the stage to Jacksonville the next morning in time to attend the grand opening of the Beckman Bank. Hay had worked most of the night repairing the wheel.
<information from the
"Oregon Spectator>

JANUARY

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				New Year's Day 1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	*6:30 P.M. Gold Hill Historical Society meeting* 21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

GRAND OPENING

JUNE 1, 1881

TOMBSTONE SALOON

OFFERING TO THE PUBLIC

1. 5 NEW FARO TABLES, from San Francisco
2. 50 BARRELS OF FINE RYE WHISKEY
3. 25 SHADY LADIES, to serve your pleasures

And the coldest BEER in these here parts

VIRGIL EARP

LAWMAN OF TOMBSTONE
Born: July 18, 1843 in Hartford, Kentucky
Died: ? 1905 in Goldfield, Nevada

Two-thirty p.m., October 26, 1881. The chief of police of Tombstone, Arizona Territory, is slowly walking to a vacant lot west of The O.K. Corral. Coming with him are his brothers Wyatt and Morgan and good friend John H. "Doc" Holliday. They were "invited" to the scene by four men: Ike and Billy Clanton and Frank and Tom McLaury, who have been carrying guns in violation of city ordinance number nine. As chief of police Virgil W. Earp strolls to this meeting, he carries a cane in one hand.

Earp knows what he's in for. Since he arrived in Yavapai County in 1876, he's had run-ins with cattle rustlers, horse thieves and gamblers. In '79 he became deputy marshal in Tombstone, the most dangerous town in the West.

Frank McLaury stands in the street, hand on his horse's bridle. Tom McLaury is poised on the sidewalk. Billy Clanton stoops by a wall, while Ike peers out of a boarding house a few yards away. Virgil Earp raises his cane above his head.

"You men must give up your arms!" he shouts.

In answer, Frank McLaury went for his gun, Wyatt Earp opened fire, and sixty seconds later it is all over. Billy Clanton and Frank and Tom McLaury are fatally shot. And Virgil Earp, his brothers and Doc Holliday, are legends of the West.

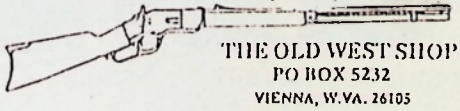
But friends of the Clantons believe Virgil Earp is merely mortal. On December 28, they surprised Earp in the street and shot him several times, crippling him for life.

Artist Don Crowley has portrayed Virgil Earp in his middle age, when he was a peaceful mining prospector in Goldfield. Now too crippled to hold a gun, the man holds tightly to the memories of that day at The O.K. Corral.

FEBRUARY

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	Valentine's Day 14
15	President's Day 16	17	*6:30 P.M. Gold Hill Historical Society meeting* 18	19	20	21
22	23	24	Ash Wednesday 25	26	27	28

courtesy of Roger M. Crowley



THE OLD WEST SHOP
PO BOX 5232
VIENNA, W.VA. 26105
1-304-295-3143

WANTED

DEAD OR ALIVE

BILLY THE KID

WILLIAM BONNEY

$5,000 REWARD

NOTIFY- Marshall Pat Garrett

PAT GARRETT

HE SHOT BILLY THE KID
Born: June 5, 1850 in Alabama
Died: February 29, 1908 in Las Cruces, New Mexico

"Quien es? Quien es?" U.S. Marshal Pat Garrett crouches in the darkness and listens. Although the words are Spanish, the voice is unmistakable. "Who's there?" says Billy the Kid, holding a gun and a knife close to his chest. He watches for movement and listens for breathing while Garrett cocks the pistol in his hand. Patrick Floyd Garrett's year-long pursuit of Henry McCarty, *a.k.a.* William H. Bonney, *a.k.a.* Billy the Kid, is nearly over.

Ironically, Billy had been an acquaintance of Garrett back before he was a lawman. From 1869 to 1880 Garrett was a buffalo hunter and a cowhand in Texas and New Mexico. He met Billy at a casino in Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

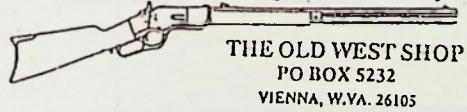
In July 1881, Garrett, now a marshal, heard Billy was in the Fort Sumner area again. He and two deputies traced him to the home of a local named Pete Maxwell. Under the cover of night, they crept up to the home. The deputies waited on the porch, while Garrett entered the bedroom. He shook Maxwell awake. "Where's the Kid?" he demanded. Then, from the porch, he heard a quiet step, the sound of a man walking in his stockinged feet. Garrett squeezed the trigger, the gun blast lit the room like lightning. Billy slumped to the floor, a bullet through the heart.

Billy the Kid from a sketch prepared from the only photo of Billy the Kid.

MARCH

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	St. Patrick's Day 17	*6:30 P.M. Gold Hill Historical Society meeting* 18	19	Vernal Equinox 20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

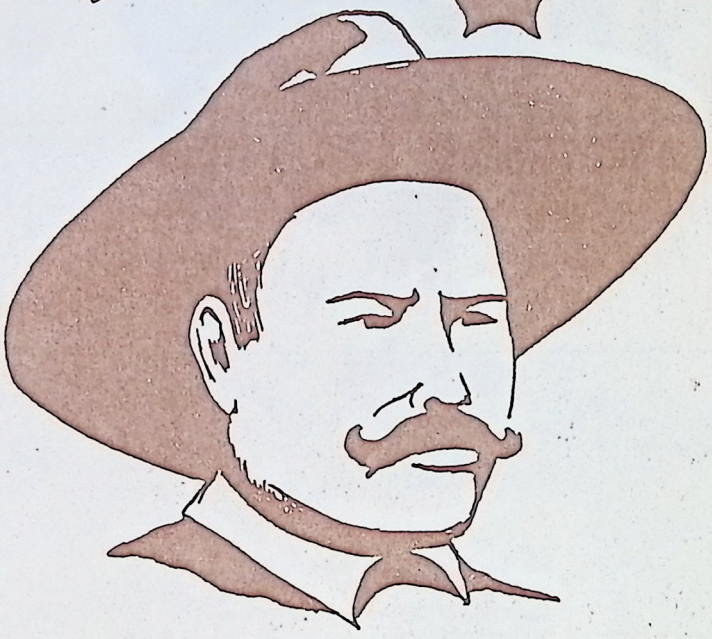
courtesy of Roger M. Crowley



THE OLD WEST SHOP
PO BOX 5232
VIENNA, W.VA. 26105
1-304-295-3143

REWARD

100,000 PESOS



PANCHO VILLA

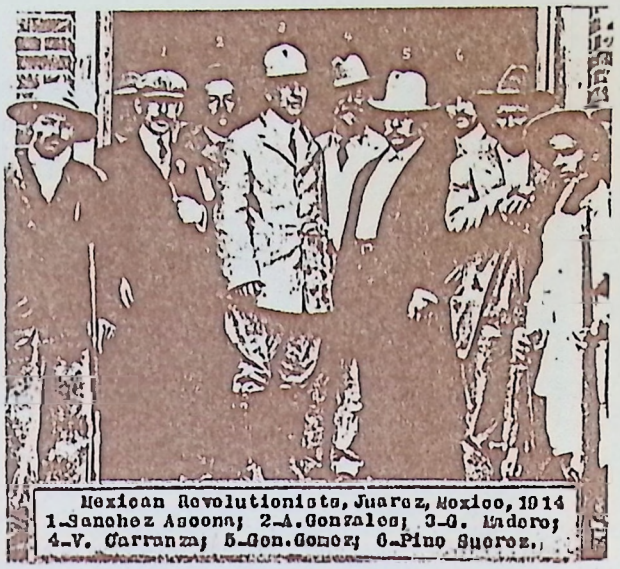
REVOLUTIONARY AND BANDIT

SIGNED –

EL FEDERAL GOV., DE MEXICO

General and Mrs. Pancho Villa in a rare photo in January 1914.

Courtesy Western History Collections, University of Oklahoma Library

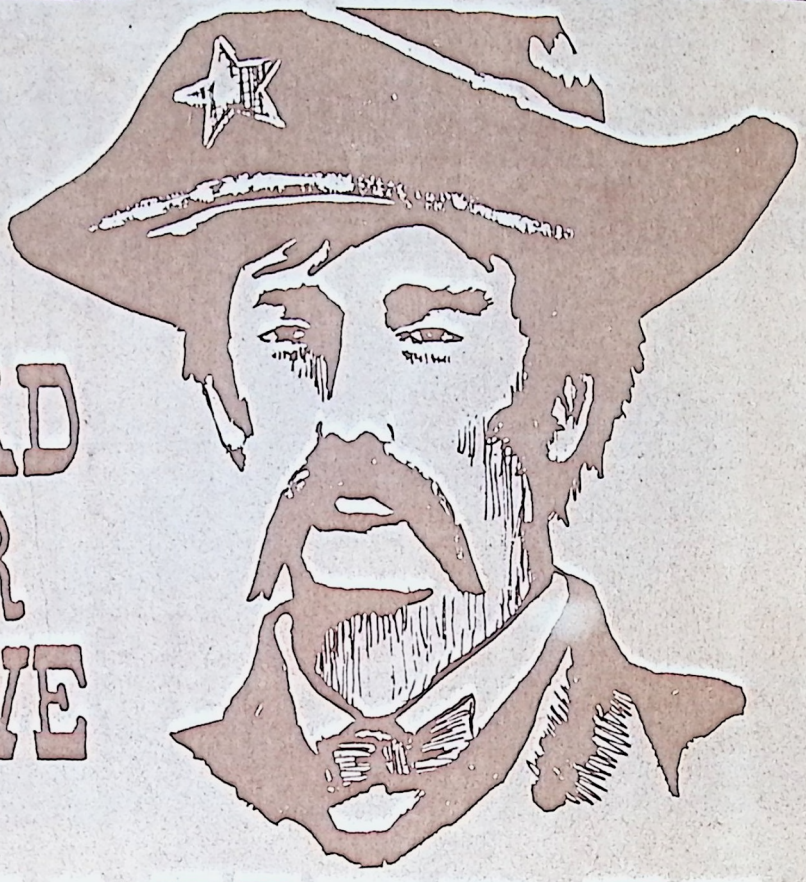


Mexican Revolutionists, Juarez, Mexico, 1914
1-Sanchez Azcona; 2-A.Gonzalez; 3-G. Madero;
4-V. Carranza; 5-Gen.Gomez; 6-Pino Suarez.

APRIL

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
			1	2	3	4
Palm Sunday Daylight Saving Time Begins 5	6	7	8	9	Good Friday 10	First Day of Passover 11
Easter Sunday 12	13	14	*6:30 P.M. Gold Hill Historical Society meeting* 15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

REWARD



DEAD
OR
ALIVE

QUANTRILL

$1,000 REWARD

SIGNED:

Commanding General, Fort Reily Kansas

William Clark Quantrill

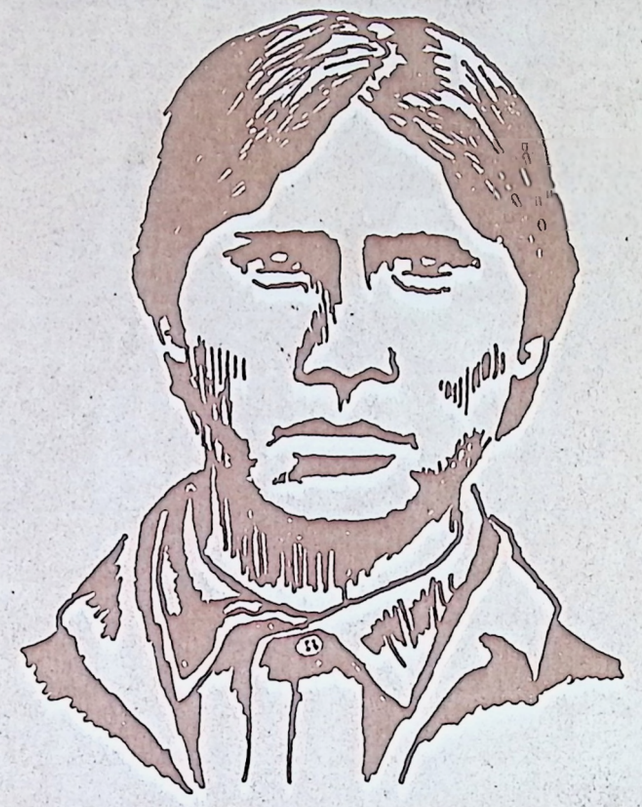
William Clark Quantrill, a Lieutenant General in the Confederate Army, and a brilliant tactician, became a ruthless outlaw in 1863, after being charged with disloyalty to the Union. He formed a group called the Marauders, sometimes 800 strong. They pillaged and burned homes, and killed anyone who had been a Union soldier or were in favor of the North. Over a period they burned and destroyed several towns, robbed banks and murdered nearly 1,000 men, women and children. A standing order from Quantrill was, "Kill every man or boy big enough to carry a gun". In 1865 the band split up and in May, 1865, in a gun battle with Union Rangers, Quantrill was fatally shot. He died June 6, 1865 in an Army Hospital. Among his Lieutenants were other notorious bandits such as Frank James, Cole Younger, and his Aide-de-camp, William Gregg.

<information obtained from Western Publications, Inc.>

MAY

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mother's Day 10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	*6:30 P.M. Gold Hill Historical Society meeting* 20	21	22	23
24/31	Memorial Day 25	26	27	28	29	30

$5,000 REWARD



APACHE KID

DEAD OR ALIVE

SIGNED:

Arizona Territorial Legislature

1876

Chief Eskiminzin was Father-in-law to Apache Kid

In March, 1871, Lt. Royal S. Whitman stood at the entrance to Camp Grant watching the approach of a ragged band of Arivaipa Apache Indians. Overhead circled several scrawny headed, rapacious buzzards, hopefully watching them. The Lieutenant hoped they were not an omen. The chief of the Arivaipa Apaches, Eskiminzin, had previously petitioned for a peace treaty. They were asked to surrender as prisoners of war, then would be given food and clothing. Lately they had led a miserable existence and now they were destitute. They were given a small reservation near camp and allowed to live their own life. As many as 500 were finally in this camp. Omen of the buzzards arrived in April, 1871 when the Adjutant General secretly sent a raiding party of 150 to attack the Indians without Camp Grants knowledge. Eskiminzin escaped but lost two wives, several children and fifty relatives. In ensuing years, Eskiminzin condemned the actions of the Apache Kid, a son-in-law, as well as the depredations of Cochise, a relative. Although incredible suffering and hardship beset the magnificent chief, he remained a friend of the whites. He died May 31, 1894 at a secret retreat in Arizona.

<Research by Ted Wharton>

JUNE

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Flag Day 14	15	16	*6:30 P.M. Gold Hill Historical Society meeting* 17	18	19	20
Father's Day Summer Solstice 21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

WARNING

BE IT KNOWN

DOC HOLLIDAY

IS PRACTICING DENISTRY
WITHOUT A CITY LICENSE IN
THE TOWN OF

TOMBSTONE

ARIZONA TERRITORY

Signed,
John Behan
Sheriff
Cochise County

June 17, 1881

DOC HOLLIDAY

HE MADE A PRACTICE OF GUNFIGHTING
Born: ? 1852 in Griffin, Georgia
Died: November 8, 1887 in Glenwood Springs, Colorado

The people who say Doc Holliday shot his fellow citizens to give himself some medical business clearly know nothing about him. Holliday was not a careless general practitioner: he was a dentist.

John Henry Holliday studied at a Philadelphia dental college and in the early 1870s set up practice in Atlanta, Georgia. Not only did the venture prove a failure, but he was soon diagnosed with consumption. He was told to go West for his health, and he followed the advice to a point. He did indeed move to Dallas, Texas, but there he drank constantly and spent most of his hours gambling at the faro tables in smokey saloons. In 1874 Holliday argued with a card player and shot him dead, after which he rode fast to Jacksboro, a settlement 200 miles farther west.

Two years later Holliday had gunned down a horseman of the U.S. cavalry and was on the move once more. Fear of the law took him to Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico, and attraction for adventure brought him to Texas again. It was at Fort Griffin that Holliday first met Wyatt Earp. Despite Holliday's reputation, the men became friends. in 1884 he shot a police chief who had asked for the return of a five-dollar loan. Holliday was arrested and escaped sentence on a self-defense plea. At age 35 he died of the tuberculosis that he had outsmarted for 15 years.

JULY

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
courtesy of Roger M. Crowley THE OLD WEST SHOP PO BOX 5232 VIENNA, W.VA. 26105 1-304-295-3143			1	2	3	Independence Day 4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	*6:30 P.M. Gold Hill Historical Society meeting* 15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

$5,000 REWARD

JOHNNY RINGO

DEAD OR ALIVE

SIGNED:

TOMBSTONE
VIGILANTES

BAT MASTERSON

He helped the EARPS get Johnny Ringo

Born: November 24, 1853 in Iroquois County, Illinois
Died: October 25, 1921 in New York City

According to an old song, Bat Masterson wore a derby hat — but he was actually a man of many hats: buffalo hunter, Army scout, gambler, newspaper journalist and sheriff. He lived inside the law when it suited him, and casually roamed outside when it did not.

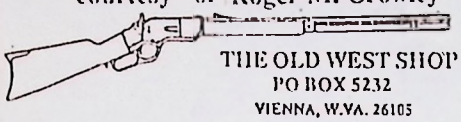
William B. Masterson first made his mark at the fight at Adobe Walls. He had been in the Texas panhandle with 30 other buffalo hunters, ignoring demands of the Comanche to honor a previous treaty that promised the buffalo to them. On June 27, 1874, several hundred Comanche warriors besieged the hunters, who took refuge in the trading post known as Adobe Walls. Masterson proved a deadly sharpshooter, and most of his friends lived to tell about it.

In spring of 1876, Bat was made deputy marshal of Dodge City. He held the office faithfully — for about three months. Then he upped and joined the gold rush to Deadwood. When his hopes didn't pan out, he returned to Ford County and was elected sheriff there in November 1877. In 1881, Masterson moved west to Tombstone to help out his friends the Earps, but his characteristically good sense of timing kept him from being present at the potentially fatal O.K. Corral shootout.

For the next decade Masterson made his living betting on horse races, dog races, boxing matches — all the activities that distracted and duped inhabitants of Colorado's mining camps. By 1902 he was feeling his age and decided to seek easier, honest work. He became marshal again.

Bat died of a heart attack at his desk — luckily, a respectable way to go.

AUGUST

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
courtesy of Roger M. Crowley  THE OLD WEST SHOP PO BOX 5232 VIENNA, W.VA. 26105 1-304-295-3143						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23 *Noon -- Gold Hill Historical Society meeting & potluck* 30	24 31	25	26	27	28	29

WARNING

FIREARMS

WILL NOT BE ALLOWED

WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS

TOMBSTONE ARIZONA

JULY 4, 1880

-SIGNED-

MARSHAL WYATT EARP

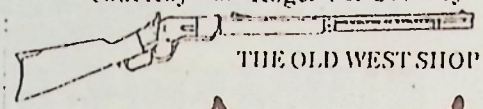
WYATT EARP

THE LEGENDARY GUN
Born: March 19, 1848 in Monmouth, Illinois
Died: January 13, 1929 in Los Angeles

More than any other lawman, Wyatt Earp had a reputation for calmness and lawfulness, something seen in the West about as often as a tea party. But even Earp's patience had its limits. On March 17, 1882, his brother Morgan was shot in the back in a poolroom in Tombstone. The murderer was Frank Stilwell, a stagecoach robber and member of the Clanton gang. Wyatt swore revenge, and dogged Stilwell through desert and mountains for three days. On March 21, by the train tracks at Tucson, Stilwell's body was found, marred by four bullets and two loads of buckshot.

After 1882, Wyatt spent most of his time prospecting for gold, an ambition that led him to Colorado, Idaho, Texas, Alaska, California and Nevada, in that order. After 1910 he and his wife settled in San Francisco, where Wyatt lived quietly until his death. His neighbors never suspected they lived next door to a legend.

courtesy of Roger M. Crowley



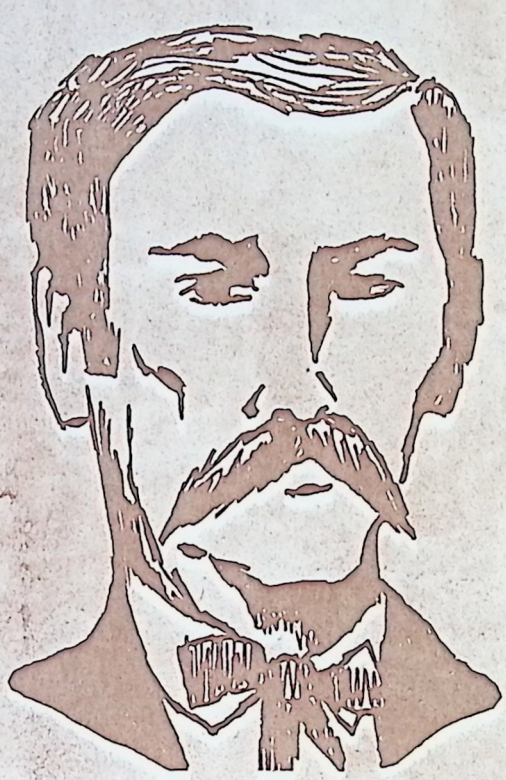
THE OLD WEST SHOP

SEPTEMBER

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1	2	3	4	5
6	Labor Day 7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	*6:30 P.M. Gold Hill Historical Society meeting* 16	17	18	19
20	First Day of Rosh Hashanah 21	22	Autumnal Equinox 23	24	25	26
27	28	29	Yom Kippur 30			

WANTED

DEAD OR ALIVE



$25,000 REWARD
JESSE JAMES

$15,000 REWARD
FRANK JAMES

$5000 Reward for any Known Member of the James Band

SIGNED: St. Louis Midland Railroad

Frank James

Jesse James

Jesse James was widely known as one of the most famous and notorious outlaws in North America, in the 19th century. Though some writers portrayed him as a Robin Hood who only robbed the rich, evidence suggests he was a vicious murderer and bandit. James' reign of terror was at its peak after the Civil War when he and his brother, Frank James, joined the Younger gang. The gang held up banks, trains and stage coaches. Jesse died in 1882 after being shot in the head by a reward seeking gang member. His brother, Frank, had also belonged to the QUANTRILL marauders. No information was found on his death records.

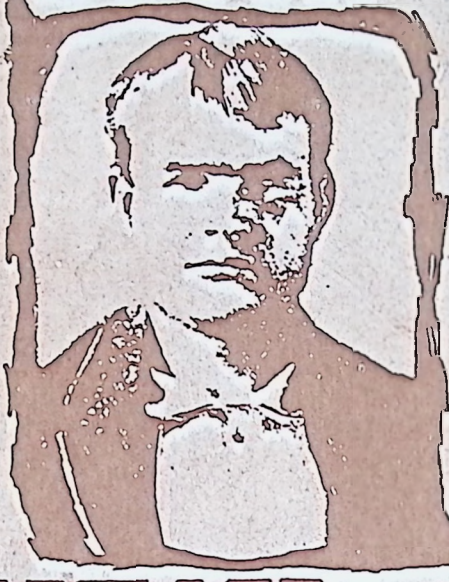
<research courtesy Tom Cushman>

OCTOBER

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	Columbus Day, observed 12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	*6:30 P.M. Gold Hill Historical Society meeting* 21	22	23	24
Daylight Saving Time Ends 25	26	27	28	29	30	Halloween 31

WANTED

BUTCH CASSIDY



P.N.D.A. AGE 36

NAME George Parker

ALIAS Butch Cassidy

WEIGHT 165 HEIGHT 5'9"

COMPLEXION Lt. EYES Blue

BUILD Med HAIR Flaxen

OCCUPATION Bank robber, train robber, cattle rustler

MARKS two scars back of head small scar under left eye, small brown mole calf of leg

BUTCH CASSIDY

$5,000 REWARD

DEAD OR ALIVE

REWARD POSTED BY:

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency

Butch Cassidy

Born in Beaver, Utah in 1866, Cassidy learned the art of cattle rustling and horse theft as a teenager, from a father and uncle who would rather steal than work. Although he was rumored to be a member of the James gang, he preferred to operate on his own, but eventually joined up with the Sun-dance Kid. In 1901 the duo traveled from Wyoming to New York where, after some unlawful hi-jinks, they sailed to Argentina. During the next 10 years they robbed banks and trains all across South America. Their fate remains a mystery. Either they were killed by troops in Bolivia as rumored, or returned to the U. S. To retire and live quietly off their ill-gotten gains.

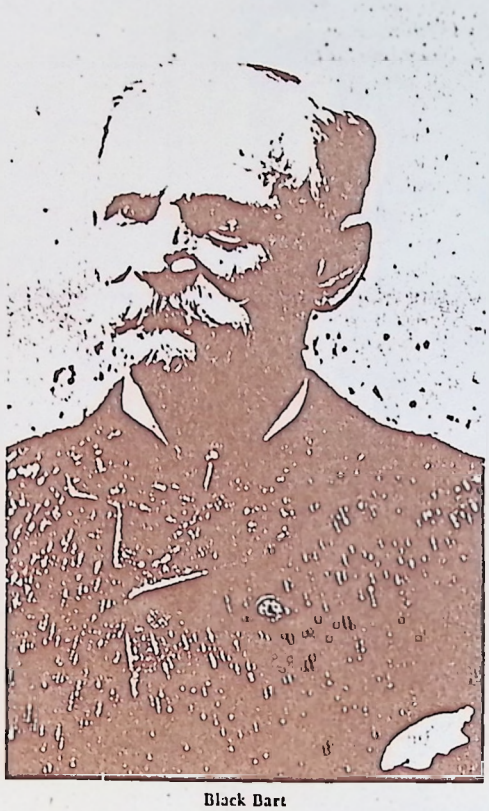
<research courtesy Tom Cushman

NOVEMBER

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		Election Day 3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	Veterans Day 11	12	13	14
15	16	17	*6:30 P.M. Gold Hill Historical Society meeting* 18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	Thanksgiving Day 26	27	28
29	30					

A Wells, Fargo reward poster for the robber Black Bart presents facsimiles of the handwritten doggerel he tauntingly left in the treasure boxes he plundered. Bart signed his verses as "the Po8," meaning poet.

THE EARLY AMERICAN WEST



Black Bart

☞Agents of W., F. & Co. will not post this circular, but place them in the hands of your local and county officers, and reliable citizens in your region. Officers and citizens receiving them are respectfully requested to preserve them for future reference.

Agents WILL PRESERVE a copy on file in their office.

$800.00 Reward!

ARREST STAGE ROBBER!

1.

On the 3d of August, 1877, the stage from Fort Ross to Russian River was stopped by one man, who took from the Express box about $300, coin, and a check for $305.52, on Grangers' Bank of San Francisco, in favor of Fisk Bros. The Mail was also robbed. On one of the Way Bills left with the box the Robber wrote as follows:—

"I've labored long and hard for bread—
For honor and for riches—
But on my corns too long you've trod,
You fine haired sons of bitches.
BLACK BART, the P o 8.

Driver, give my respects to our friend, the other driver; but I really had a notion to hang my old disguise hat on his weather eye." (*fac simile.*)

Respectfully B. B.

It is believed that he went to the Town of Guerneville about daylight next morning.

2.

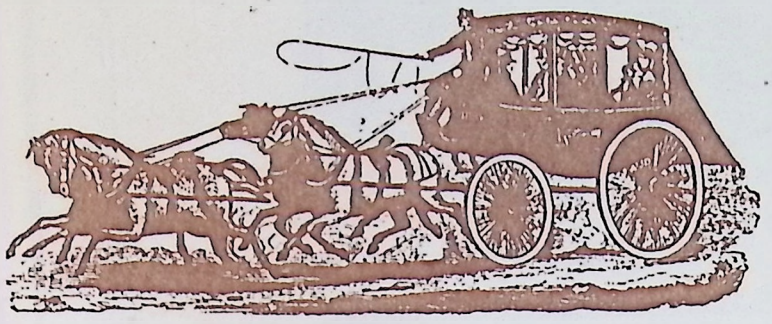
About one year after above robbery, July 25th, 1878, the Stage from Quincy to Oroville was stopped by one man, and W., F. & Co's box robbed of $379, coin, one Diamond Ring, (said to be worth $200) one Silver Watch, valued at $25. The Mail was also robbed. In the box, when found next day, was the following, (*fac simile*):—

here I lay me down to sleep
to wait the coming morrow
perhaps success perhaps defeat
and everlasting sorrow
I've labored long and hard for bread
for honor and for riches
But on my corns too long you've trod
You fine haired sons of bitches
let come what will I'll try it on
My condition can't be worse
and if there's money in that Box
'Tis mine sure in my purse

Black Bart
The. P o 8

Charles E. Bolton, alias Charles Boles, alias Black Bart, was supposedly captured by Wells Fargo agent, James B. Hume, and if it was Black Bart, a man not fitting the description was convicted and imprisoned. Soon, however, he was released for lack of evidence. In more recent years a stage robber using Black Bart's profile held up stages on the Siskiyou Mountains. H. E. Wharton, publisher and owner of the Gold Hill News, was convinced but could not prove that an old recluse living in a shack on 7th Avenue was indeed Black Bart in retirement. The old man left on a trip entrusting several items, including a pack saddle, with Wharton for safe keeping. The old man never returned. The pack saddle is presently on display or in the archives of the Southern Oregon Historical Society. <courtesy Gold Hill Historical Society files>

Roseburg Stages
Victim of Black Bart



By Art English

The California Stage Co. completed the first overland link between Portland and Sacramento in 1860. This 710 mile road closely parralled todays I-5 corridor. It took 500 horses, 30 wagons and 28 coaches to keep the stage road operating. Way stations and overnight stops were about every 12 to 15 miles. The trip took 6 dusty, tiring, bouncing days to complete.

There were stage robberies on the line believed to have been committed by the infamous Black Bart, known as the gentleman bandit. Three of the coaches he robbed were from Roseburg and one from Lakeview. They were robbed close to the Oregon California border. Black Bart, whose real name was Charles E. Boles, was finally caught. Boles had served honorably in the Civil War, prospected for gold in Montana, and in about 1875 started robbing stages in California where he had professed to be a mining engineer.

Bart left a note in the strongbox from the stage robbery of of July 25, 1878 that said;

"Here I lay me down to sleep
to wait the coming morrow.
Perhaps success, perhaps defeat
and everlasting sorrow.
I've labored long and hard for bread,
for honor and for riches,
but on my corns too long you've
tread
You fine haired sons of B——s!.
But come what will, I'll try it on,
my condition can't be worse;
and if there's money in that box
its money in my purse.
Black Bart"

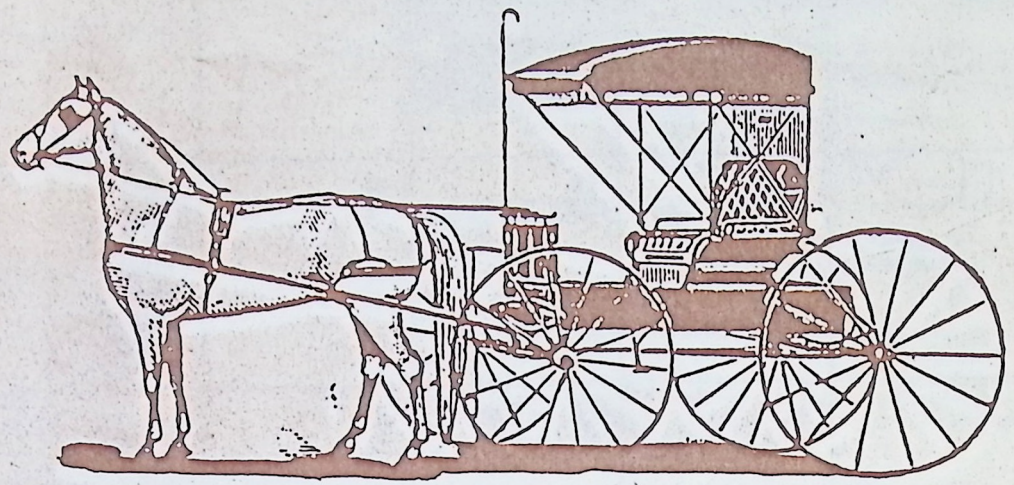
Bart didn't want to prospect for gold anymore, he let others do that, he found his own way to get his gold.

DECEMBER

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1	2	3	4	5
6	National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day 7	8	9	10	11	12
13	First Day of Hanukkah 14	15	*6:30 P.M. Gold Hill Historical Society meeting* 16	17	18	19
20	Winter Solstice 21	22	23	24	Christmas Day 25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

SINCE 1880

O.K. CORRAL



BUGGIES FOR RENT

BLACKSMITH ON DUTY

THE TOWN OF

TOMBSTONE

ARIZONA TERRITORY

The OK Corral was located where Fremont Street now is between 3rd and 4th in Tombstone, Arizona. A small monument indicates the location of the famous shootout between the Earps and the Clanton gang on October 26, 1881. In a few seconds, over 30 shots were fired. It was the most celebrated gun battle in the west.

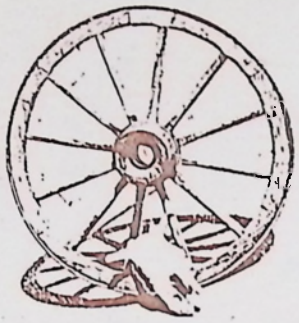


Photo by George E. Virgines

As the years go by the tales get taller and the facts get stretched farther. What was, at that time dangerous and brutal events amidst severe hardships and stress, has now evolved into stories of heroes, desperados that turned good, and much romanticizing. What is often referred to as the "good ole times" is in reality a myth. A look at this calendar will help you sort out the good from the bad and the truth from the fiction. It is evident they didn't live an easy life, good or bad.

Permission to re-print or quote has been obtained to the best of our ability. Acknowledgments given wherever possible. Special thanks go to Roger M. Crowley of the Old West Shop, R. D. Winslow, Publisher, Western Publications, Inc., Tom Cushman, Teacher, Lyn Parker for all the word processing and proof reading, and my wife, Armella, for living with me during my many hours of photography and research. Calendar layout, production and printing by Ted Wharton.

The Gold Hill Historical Society assumes no responsibility as to the accuracy of dates, names, places or facts and present this calendar as an overview of a past and bygone era.

"History" of the "Early West"

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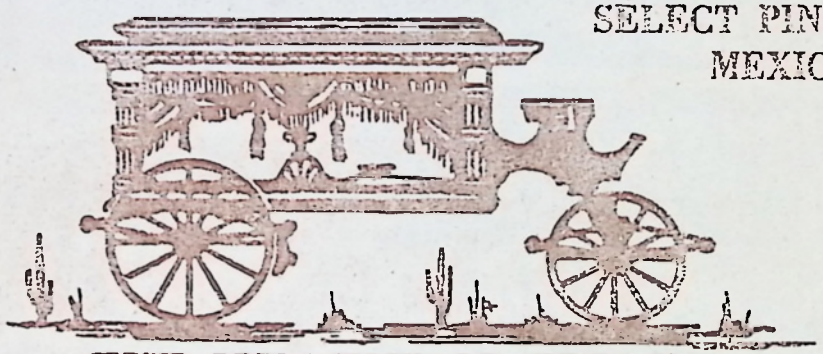

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